## CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

A QUIET CAMPAIGN.

LESS PRESSURE THAN USUAL FROM THE SMALL POLI-TICIANS-PROBABILITIES RESPECTING THE SENA-TORSHIP-THE SKILL WITH WHICH MR. SPERRY NAVIGATES HIS BARK-GEN. HAWLEY NOT TO BE TAKEN ON BOARD.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] New-Haven, Conn., March 23.-The political campaign in this State, now nearly closed, has been remarkably dull and slow. The fact that a United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature to be elected in April is all that gives any appearance of life to the canvass or awakers anybody's interest outside of the political committees and the cliques of small-fry politicians who in one way and another live upon politics. These people buzz forever. But this year even they are unusually quiet, and soberminded citizens, who want to think about things without having these fellows at their ears with months boiling over with hot words, bave had an opportunity. The Administration newspapers have tried hard to keep the peace among themselves, and

succeeded fairly. MATTERS IN WHICH THERE IS UNANIMITY. In the opinion that Messrs. Harrison and Wait, who head their tickets are persons of remarkable gifts for governing, and of such purity of character that the average angel would be likely to consider the matter seriously before venturing to compete with either of them, the Administration press is quite unanimous. There's a trifling difference of omion about the platform; one newspaper, whose editor had something to do with making it, intimating that it rebukes the Administrabeing more and all the rest. connected with the less remotely Post-Office or Treasury Department, insisting that it does no such thing. This trifling inharmony is, however, more than compensated by the unanimity and cordiality with which they attack The Springfield Republicas. Among the many sins that journal has to answer for is the malicious delight it has taken in printing every little while some crisp con on Connecticut politics that has set the whole Administration press in a snarl and a sweat. The opposition newspapers have scarcely taken a hand in the quarrel, but been quite content to look on and THE SAPPING AND MINING BUSINESS.

But under the surface of this apparent calm there is a great deal of burrowing and sapping and mining by committees, as well as by some who are not committees. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Col. Selden, is very earnest and enthusiastic in working for "the party," but still more so in working for the reclection of his creator, Senator Buckingham. He takes a hand in the sapping and mining business, but hardly understands the game well enough to play it successfully. In fact, he stands in some danger of being sapped and mined himself, and the consciousness of this tends to paralyze his efforts. The Colonel has the reputation of being a "well-meaning" man, but, like all well-meaning men of his class, is afflicted with an intellectual weakness. He can run a "school deestrict" quite successfully, but he finds the whole State, although small, too large for him to handle. But the underground complications of this somewhat curious though quiet campaign might puzzle a shrewder man than he. What kind of a man Col. Selden is, is itself of no public consequence. I only speak of it as one of the disadvantages, and a very serious one, that the Republican party is laboring under. Fighting against such odds as it is, there is little hope of its victory under so incompetent a leader. A very different man is this chairman from his predecessor, Bartlett Bent. Perhaps Mr. Bent has not all Selden's He may be less scrupulous in the employment of means to gain his ends, and he certainly uses much more forcible language in expressing his opinions; but then he fights more forcibly too, and somehow generally manages to win, which is what "the party" wants, you know. It is often said among the local committees, " If we only had Bent to manage things for us we could lick the Democrats out of their boots." Perhaps they could; but as it is, the Democrats are likely to keep their boots on, and make good use of them too.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN. What are usually called the "issues" of the campaign may be classified for my purpose under two heads-the people's and the politicians'. There is n't anything very serious at stake, but there are certain things the people are thinking about, and on which they will express their opinions at the polls. satalogue the election of a United States Senatorspeaking of it in a general sense, setting Republicans against Democrats without regard to candidates; the questions of Constitutional reform, some of which are really important; legislation on the temperance question, and the continuance of our present excellent statute for the registration of

On all these questions the people are divided pretty nearly by party lings. In the matter of Senator, the drama which resulted in the election of Mr. Ferry two years ago is not likely to be played ngain, but the fight will be of the old-time sort between Republicans and Democrats. As for Constitotional reform and the calling a Constitutional Convention, although there are a good many prominent Republicans in favor of the measure, I hardly think such a Convention will be called if the Legislature is Republican, and am quite sure that it will be called if the Legislature is Democratic. The managers of the Republican party are fearful they may lose in power and control if some of the proposed reforms are carried out, and prefer to let things remain as they are; while the Democrats feel confident that their party will gain by any sort of a change. I merely state this feeling as a fact, without expressing any opinion as to the effect party-wise. 1 am sure the reforms are needed, however they may affect parties. Again, if the Democrats get control of the Legislature, the present License law, which I think is an excellent one and has worked well, is likely to be repealed, or materially modified; and the Registry law is quite certain to be expunged, which would be very unfortunate for the public. Both of these measures originated with the Republicans, who will

stand by them, These questions are discussed by the people, both on their merits and as to their effect on parties, but those who read between the lines see another set of issues, and other interests at stake, which are more likely to decide the result of the election. This undertow, as it may be called, in the political current, exists chiefly among the Republicans, their antagonists being quite compact in their determination to win. It was solely due to the undertow in the Republican party that Mr. Ingersell was washed into the Governor chair last Spring, and though not as strong as it was a twelvementh ago, it may still set back strong enough to wash Mr. Harrison, the Republican nominee for Governor, away out to sea, even while he seems sure of a safe and dry landing place. If it Is not strong enough to wash away their majority In the Legislature, too, the Republicans may be

thankful. The mass of Republicans would be satisfied with power enough in the Legislature to enable them to elect any good Republican to the Senate, but the fight between the political adherents of some of the candidates is so bitter as to endanger the chances of success for any of them. When local politicians, of the same party organization, separate themselves before election on the personal question of Senator, and swear that such and such jowns shall either be represented in the Legislature by men who will vote for their respective candidates or by Democrats, the latter can well afford to take a smile and let their work be done for them.

The cancer at the vitals of the Republican party In Connecticut is the long-standing fend between Gen. Hawley, member of Congress from our Ist District and editor-in-chief of The Hartford Courant, and N. D. Sperry, esq., Postmaster of New-Haven. What are the merits of the quarrel, of what consequence it is, or who is to blame in the patter, if snybody, I do not pretend to

say. But certain it is that now, as for several years past, it enters into all questions of State politics, and unless soon ended will disrupt the party, if, indeed, it has not already done so. Hawley's reputation is national, he has done good service to the country as well as to the Republican party, and it is unnecessary for me to discuss him here. He is ambitious to fill Senator Buckingham's chair in the Senate Chamber, but his old antagonist,

the New-Haven Postmaster, says no. MR. SPERRY'S CAPACITY FOR KEEPING IN OFFICE. Now it would seem as if it were the duty of good orthodox Republicans to secure the success of their party first, and fight out their personal quarrels afterwards. But that isn't the way it is being done The quarrel comes first, and it is dangerous. It disturbs the peace of mind of all members of the party in good and regular standing. Mr. Sperry is by no means the worst man in the world, as some of our Hartford newspapers would glad to have you believe. His political views do not exactly barmonize with those of THE TRIBUNE, but still be has good points, and several of them. That he is a man of political power and a shrewd manager cannot be denied. As an antagonist he is to be feared. He knows generally how to carry his points. Witness his almost unparalleled success in the matter of office-holding. For sixteen years, or four terms, with the end of the present one, he has been Postmaster of New-Haven, a valuable and important office, not undesired by many prominent men, who thought they deserved well of the party. Through all the political storms Mr. Sperry's bark has never foundered nor even been disabled. It rode safely through the Scylla and Charybdis of Andrew Johnson's dynasty, and over the shoals of the campaign of 1872, and through all the political storms and gales of the last decade that have wrecked so many vessels seemingly quiteras stanch. Its fair sails are still spread to the wind, ready to eatch any breeze, from whichsoever quarter it blows, and utilize it. Its working machinery is all in trim, and it obeys the helm instantly. And that ship doesn't intend to take Gen. Hawley on board. It had rather carry a load of Democrats. It has carried many a heavy load without foundering, and there is no calculating its possibilities.

To stop being nautical, I think if Gen. Hawley had been out of the way as a candidate for U. S. Senator the Republians would have a chance, perhaps a pretty fair one, of electing a majority of the Legislature. I don't see how it was possible for them to succeed on Governor. I have been told within a day or two that the friends of Gen. Hawley have aban doned all hope of his personal success in any event. I know nothing of the truth of the matter ; but if Hawley's antagonists have been convinced in time that he cannot be made Senator, then, perhaps, a Republican, though anti-Hawley Legislature may

## THE NAVAL LANDING AT KEY WEST.

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED MEN IN ACTION-A FINE DISPLAY OF MARTIAL TACTICS-PARADE OF THE SAILORS AND MARINES-OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL

ROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. KEY WEST, March 25 .- The fleet exercises were brought to a close yesterday by a landing in force of the sailors and marines, 2,500 in number, upon the beach near Fort Taylor. The execution of a few simple rders would have been sufficient to have placed upon shore, within an hour of any appointed time, several thousand armed men, and to have burned gunpowder nough to have deafened the dwellers at Key West. But the work actually done was much more comprehensive and there remains scarcely a possible emergency which the experience of yesterday will not enable the force t anticipate in future. Admiral Case, his Flag-Lieutenant Soley (who acted as Adjutant-General to the brigade), and the commanding and junior officers of the several battaliens are entitled to much credit for the perfection and good results of the landing and parade.

Aithough the sea had been too high for some days pre-

vious to admit of a landing merely as a matter of prac tice, it had subsided during the night to a quiet swell and moderate surf. A pleasant breeze was blowing, and by the appointed hour, 10 o'clock, the boats were being manned, and their crews and armaments put in. Shortly before 10 Admiral Case, his aid. Commander Ames, and his secretary, Scaton Munroe, accompanied by Senator Edmunds, who had come over from the Powhatan, pulled ashere in the barge and were presently scated in the convenient pavilion erected on the beach by Col. Best, U. S. A., commanding the artillery burracks. Here a pleasant company of the families of army and navy officers had gathered, and were soon absorb ing the gradual formation and approach of the various divisions of the boats of the fleet. Of these the fifth Under my first head, the people's issues, I battalion, composed of the blue tackets of the Wabash, and the first, composed of all the marines of the fleet, were first in position. From around the fort, the Dispatch, Pinta, Mayflower, and Fortune presently appeared, having the remainder of the boats in tow.

When these were abreast of the point of attack they slowly headed in, and the boats being cast loose began to assume the formation ordered. They were now fairly off, and as they lessened their distance from the shore the vessels covering their advance opened with broadsides from their heavy guns. Their black hulls were soon obscured by the white smoke of the cannonade and the eighty-four loaded boats rushing on amid the roar of the great guns formed an imposing spectacle. The steam launches dashed off to the right with the marines, whose white belts glistened over the beats sides, and then on the beach, where the men speedily assumed their formation. The pulling boats seemed rush to the shore on the left and center in an incredibly short time, and soon the beach for half a mile was cov ered. The howitzers which had opened fire soon after leaving the supporting ships now ceased, until the men working them could disembark, remount them on the beach, and then dash across the sand and reopen fire with their allies, the Gatling guns. The masses of infantry were now pouring their columns into the different roads, and through and over every obstacle, with a seeming wildness that bore little indication of a preconcerted plan. The rapid tramp of the men was a prelude to the rattle of musketry that soon swelled into an exciting fusilade. The rapidly executed assaults and retreats, and the long lines of skirmishers, whose positions were only marked by jets of flame and smoke, made sharp work for the next half

Then, after a short rest, came the dress-parade. The articlery took up a position on the right of the line, followed by the marines and other infantry battalions of blue jackets. No delay occurred, and the brigade was taken in hand by th Adjutant, Lieut. Soley, and then by its commander, Capt. Simpson of the Franklin. The manual of arms was executed with a precision that would have done no discredit to the 7th Regiment of New-York, and this, too, by battalions composed of men from 12 or 15 different ships, who had never before served together in the same company organization. Conspicuous for thorough training were the 300 marines under Lieut. Col. Charles Heywood. The blue jacket has never the same opportunity for drill as his white-belted brother in arms, but the excellence of his bearing yesterday proved that he has both intel ligence and pride. Among the persons of note on the ground were Senator Edmunds, Commodore Le Roy, Commodore Bryson, Commodore Nicholson, and Capts. Beaumont, Barrett, and Lowry. Many were account panied by their wives and daughters. The Admiral with a large party of ladies, soon adjourned to the town, and took up a position on the reviewing stand. The brigade then marched by, giving the proper salute, proceeded to the wharf and embarked.

The following are the officers of the Naval Brigade, Rear Admiral Case Commander-in-Chief :

Capt. Simpson, Commanding Brigade. Brigade Staff— Liout. Soley, Adjutate-General; Lieut. Belden, Ord-nance Officer; Surgeon Wells, Surgeon; Paymaster Cosby, Paymaster. Aide-Midshipman Cakina, Mid-shipman Quattrough, Midshipman Basecek, Midship-nan Vali, shidshipman Morrell, Midshipman Case, Mid-hipman Halsey.

#### A MISSING EX-RAILROAD PRESIDENT HEARD FROM.

Rush R. Sloane, the missing ex-President of the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company, has been heard from. He has written letters to persons in Sandusky from Liverpool saying that he was making all possible haste toward Belgium. The United States has no extradition treaty with that country, and will probably be safe from arrest for a while at least. Mr. Sloane was arrested Feb. 13 on 17 distinct charges of embezziement preferred by the railroad company, and civil suits for about \$150,000 were begun against him. Having secured ball in the sum of \$46,000, he fied the city the next day, only stopping long enough in Eyria, Loraine County, Ohio, to be married. He came to New-York, followed by his bride and her parents, and here took the escame for Livercoot.

## IS ALCOHOL A POISON?

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY ON THIS SUB-

RESULTS OF THE MOST RECENT PHYSIOLOGICAL IN-VESTIGATIONS-ALCOHOL TRANSFORMED LIKE ORDINARY FOOD IN THE SYSTEM-IT YIELDS PORCE AS OTHER FOOD, EXCEPT WHEN TAKEN IN OVERDOSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune SIR: I take the liberty of asking for space in your columns for the accompanying remarks on the general nature of the action of alcohol on the animal system, which seem to me to be called for by the many erroneous ideas on that subject current in the newspapers. And as much of what I have to say is opposed to common opinion, I may, perhaps, be pardoned for remarking, as a sort of voucher for such statements, that being the teacher of "materia medica and therapeutics" in one of the medical colleges of this city, I have necessarily given a good deal of attention to the study of the physiological action of all articles used in medicine, and am obliged to keep myself carefully informed of every

advance in knowledge on such subjects. In the columns of your daily of March 21, the letters to the editor discussing Archbishop Purcell's late letter on wine and beer-drinking contain the following passages:

following passages:

"A glass or two of beer" restores the wasted strength of no man. A stimulus "resteres" nothing. Alcohol excites the nervous system, and all artificial exertement is followed by reaction and exhaustion. Alcohol in no form adds to the vital forces; it subtracts from them. In sickness it may stimulate for the time the processes of digestion, or rally temporarily the vital forces to throw off disease, but the best modern physiologists recognize no nutritious element in that much abused agent. If there is a nutritive element in beer, it is so insignificant as to deserve no consideration whatever. "The Bishop would not preach that it was sinful for "a day-laborer to restore his exhausted strength by a glass of two of beer." Just as if that beverage ever did restore exhausted strength. The product of the brewery, no less than that of the still, in its very nature can never impart strength, but only physical weakness, as is apparent on every hand among those addicted to its use. "The public mind is largely imbued with the idea that there is some element of strength or virtue in the various stimulants which are swallowed with such disastrous effect by our people. Until this error has passed away we shall make no permanent advance. "I may here inform the Archishop that the alcohol that the hodmen are too fond of will not give them strength, for God in his wisdom has so arranged the system that as soon as man in its ignorance drinks wine, heer, or any kind of liquor containing the poison alcohol, it is ejected just as it went into the system, without any change. This being the case, I do not think there is any strength to be had from alcohol.

As ne cool to the temperance or any other cause

As no good to the temperance or any other cause can come out of misconception as to matters of fact, I am impelled to say that late researches in physiclogical chemistry have put the action of alcohol on the animal system in a new light, and that such sweeping statements as the foregoing can no longer be received. Without going into technical details, the following are the main facts of the matter :

Contrary to what was lately believed and to the last statement quoted above, it has been proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that alcohol when drunk is not "ejected from the system unchanged," except in trifling amount when taken in grossly intoxicating quantity. On the contrary, in ordinary amounts it is wholly consumed, transformed, in the system, and by the nature of its chemical composition is capable, like certain elements of ordinary food, of thus yielding force which can be used by the economy to do life-work, as the heat of the burning soal drives the engine.

In this fact we have a key to the effects of alcoholic drinks on man. Thus within certain limits of dose, alcohol is transformed like ordinary food in the system without producing any injurious effects, and yielding useful force for the purposes of the economy, must be considered as a food in any philosophical sense of the word. And an important point to know, and one little understood, is that this food-action is attended with no exciting or intoxicating influence, but the whole effect, like that of ordinary food, is seen in the maintenance or restoration, according to circumstances, of that balance of function called health.

But if taken in greater quantity than can be utilzed as a force-yielding food, the excess of alcohol acts as a poison, producing a well known train of perturbations of function. And-again a point generally misunderstood-all signs of departure from the natural condition in the drinker, from the first flushing of the check, brightening of the eye, and ununtural mental excitement, to the general paralysis of complete drunkenness, belong equally to the poisonous effect of alcohol. That is, for I wish strongly to insist upon this point, even the early phases of alcohol-disturbance, which are often improperly called "stimulating," are part and parcel of the injuriously disturbing influence of overdosage, and must be put in the same category with the more onous effects of pronounced intoxi

Alcohol has thus a two-fold action. First, it is capable, in proper dose, of being consumed and utilzed as a force-producer; in which case there is no visible disturbance of normal function. Such action cannot be distinguished eitner by the drinker or the physiologist from that of a quickly digestible fluid food, and is no more an "excitement" or "stimulation," followed by a "recoil" or "depression," than is the action of a bowl of hot soup or of a glass of milk. The second action is the poisonous influence of an excess of alcohol circulating in the blood, which makes itself sensible to the drinker by peculiar sensations and disturbances, and is not only followed by "depression," but is itself a form of depression-that is, a disturbance of balance; an unnatural perturbation of the normal working of the cunctions.

Every reader of these lines will at once ask, What then is the limit as to quantity within which alcohol exerts only a food-action, and beyond which it begins to poison by its excess? This question cannot e answered categorically, for it so happens that the poison line," as it has been aptly called, is a shifting one. Even in health it varies according to age, sex, individual peculiarity and babit, and even in the same person according to his physical condition for the time being. When fatigued by bodily or mental work, when suffering from emotional agitation, as anxiety or fear; when worn by loss of sleep of blood, or by pain, amounts of alcohol which ordinarily would flush the face and somewhat confuse the mind, will be borne by the same person without producing the slightest symptom of intoxication; the whole effect of the drink being expended in relieving the preëxisting malaise, and restoring the system to its normal condition. And in more formal morbid states, as in many diseases, the poison line often shifts to an astounding degree, so that what would in health produce even dangerous drunkenness will be borne without causing the least intoxication; the whole of the alcohol being apparently utilized by the system for obtaining the life-

saving energy which this fluid, from its swift absorption and ready chemical change in the blood, can so quickly yield. It can no longer be truthfully said, therefore, as in the passages quoted above, that [alcohol never gives strength." For since in proper dose it can be used as one of those food substances whose province is to furnish force to run the living machine, the giring of strength under such circumstances happens to be exactly what it does do, as closely as words can express it. It is also plain that it is inaccurate to speak of alcohol in a sweeping way as a poison." For the poisonous effects belong only to an excess of the article swallowed above what can be utilized as a food; and the property of being injurious—that is, poisonous, overdose-is a common one easily absorbable articles of diet, as tea, coffee, salt, sugar, &c., although of course the nature and degree of the deleterious effect differ widely with different things. Still further, some late researches make it more than probable that a certain amount of alcohol is regularly formed in the animal economy, since a substance answering all the tests of alcohol has been detected in small quantity as a regular ingredient of the blood and certain secretions, both in animals and in men who had taken no alcoholic drink for years. To speak therefore of al-

Such, according to the present state of chemical

cohol unqualifiedly as a poison, is incorrect and im-

proper from every point of view.

and my object in this brief letter is simply to present these facts as clearly as I can before those who discuss the perplexing hygienic and moral problem of the use of alcoholic drinks as an ordina y beverage, in order that the foundation-stone upon which their arguments must rest may be the secure basis of

EDWARD CURTIS, M. D. truth. New-York, March 23, 1874.

ALCOHOL NOT MEANT FOR A BEVERAGE. SHAKESPEARE'S DEVIL NOT A CREATURE OF GOD-ITS ONLY PROPER USE THAT FOR MEDICINAL

o the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: The Temperance discussion seems to be as old as the world, or rather as man. From the time when men learned to arrest the powers of fermentation at the alcoholic stage, they seemed to have loved alcohol and suffered themselves to be led away by it. Noah is not the only man of good repute who was overcome by the tempter. Men are seldom very wicked without ne help of alcohol, and it is common enough to read how they have nerved themselves up to evil deed by brandy. Full well we understand Shakespeare when he says of this invisible spirit of wine-"We call thee levil." We have records of little private Temperance societies, as when the Nazarites took a vow, or their parents for them, and were represented as being white and pure, ruddy and healthful. The prophet Daniel and his companions tested the virtues of abstinence, and surely the results were satisfactory-health and wisdom and long life. There have been warnings like this Look not thou upon the wine when it is red. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." Men have tested and proved this. And so on through all ages Shakespeare's devil has wrought mischief, and having laid his hand upon our country, in a climate where men are specially and most easily affected by stimulants, it has come to pass that a very large proportion of our ertme, pauperism, and misery comes from

Shakespeare's devil a creature of God! That is, a product of one chemical process arrested before it has passed on to-decomposition. And such men as Bishop Purcell and Dr. Crosby decry total abstinence, and advocate moderation with wine and other things as God's boon to men. Men never want for arguments to justify that about which they have up their minds. Now, setting aside moral considerations, we have some facts, the result of scientific research, which may be briefly stated. Alcohol is a poison. A sufficient dose of pure alcohol will kill any man. Intoxicate means to poison, in the very derivation of the word. Alcohol may be poison, in the very derivation of the word. Alcohol may be useful as a medicine, like opium or arserie, or belladonna. For impaired digestion, a minute quantity may set the fires going, in some way, and help nutrition. But all beyond that point does harm. The moment you have a flushed face, disturbed brain, quickened pulse, that moment the loo much has gone into the circulation, and every power is roused to get rid of it. It is no strength; it is the desperation of the tired horse, who is lashed into a run to escape the final danger. And this excitement is followed by a corresponding depression, which demands the same treatment again. The continued use of this firstant induced disease, and this disease is amenable to treatment; hence the establishment timed use of this irritant induces disease, and this disease is amenable to treatment; hence the establishment of asylums, where men can be out of the way of temptation till the paroxysm of disease be past. For, more powerful than hunger or thirst, this terrible craving less beyond the power of the will. But these asylums are not going to meet the case. If we should live on streets with houses in which small-pox was propagated, without remedy, all the asylums in the country could not receive the patients, nor help them. Statistics have been repeated till they have lost their power. We are growing, hot under plane and depression, and overtrading, but under the burdens of tens of thousands of useless and wicked men, made so by alcohol—not only a burden but a dead loss of so much useful material. Look at that little Vincland, in New Jersey. They have no crime no pauperism, no courts, few doctors, few lawyers, little sickness, from death. It is a lesson in political commy.

These facts are forcing themselves upon all sober minds. Alcoholic drinks were never imade for a beverage. Used as a medicine, they should only be continued by prescription, and not resorted to at will. The frauds and adulterations are fearful and hurtful, but the poison is the alcohol. The mass of men are safe only when they let it alone. The popular quack medicines, bitters, &c., are made of bad whisky, and cases are numberless where men, and even good men and women, have fallen victius to the alcoholic disease who began with some form of advertised bitters taken for health. As to the talk about native wines, a good man in California who raised grapes for wine soon found ne was doing mischlef and stopped. And other men, who made no pretensions to goodness, also stopped from sheer parm when they saw their sons and danguters, their frienes and neighbors, talling around them, ruined by "native wine" and the brandy which followed. Your correspondent is in danger of being called "Mr. Scattering," so many are the points to be touched. 

D. M. New-Fork, March 26, 1874. my. se facts are forcing themselves upon all sober

# CIVIL SERVICE IGNORED.

INDECENT HASTE - THE GOVERNMENT FAVORITE APPOINTED BEFORE THE PREVIOUS INCUMBENT WAS BURIED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Charles F. Hogate, Collector of this district, died a few days since, after a lingering sickness which incapacitated him for some months from attending to the duties of his office. During his sickness the entire work of the office was done by James M. King, an efficient deputy, who has been in the office for some years. Under the rules he hould have been appointed to the vacancy. A paper was circulated in his behalf, and would have been signed by responsible men enough to settle beyond question his capacity and integrity. Natural delicacy prevented both him and his friends from pressing a paper in his behalf until the late Collector was buried, but as a matter of caution he telegraphed to Gen. John Coburn, Member of Congress for this district, that he would be an applicant for the nomination. Gen. Coburn replied at once that he had had Frederick Boggs appointed. This was done before the dead Collector was buried. Mr. Boggs is cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, and a gentleman of wealth. He has had no experience in the office of the Collector. He was not in the army. Mr. King is poor. He is thoroughly capable. He served with credit throughout the war-the most of the time as a private. These latter considerations are irrelevant—there was once a time

You have not noticed this case in the multitude of others like it, and I send it on. Mr. George William Curtis will like to hear of it. He can charge it to Butlerism." By the way, we have a great conundrum out here: What is the difference between Butlerism, Grantism, and Mortonism ? It is one of those things no fellow can find out-that is, no fellow out here. Indianapolis, March 27, 1874.

when they were taken into account.

# THE SERMON REPORTS.

SUBSCRIBER ASKS THAT THEY BE MADE A PERMA-NENT FEATURE OF MONDAY'S TRIBUNE - THE RENEFIT THAT WOULD BE ACCOMPLISHED. o the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I feel earnestly impelled to offer you a word urging the continuance of the regular publication f reports of sermons as a permanent feature of THE TRIBUNE. Just think of the vast influence for good to nen personally and to society that must be exerted by repreaching thus a number of the best sermons of the est preachers of your city, and among the best of the country and the world, to the great number of readers of THE TRIBUNE throughout the country and elsewhere. What pulpits you would thus be the means of refilling and to what an audience, compared in numbers to those to which these, sermons were originally addressed! And that they are thus sent out in a secular, general newspaper makes them reach a great portion of the public who are not in the habit of church-going, and etherwise would not be reached and brought under such influences at all. This, too, makes their publication in papers of this class the more im-portant and the more appropriate. And, as to these points, it may be added that religion and good morals also lie at the foundation of good government and true politics, and right and healthy and resily successful commerce, and, in fact, of all personal character and development and the very organization of society. How appropriate and important, then, in this view is such a department in such a paper as yours. It must add also considerably to the value and attractiveness of the paper with the public at large. Owing to the character and reputation of your preachers, their sermons would be particularly sought and prized by even the religious public of all denominations who attend their own churches at home. It would likewise add to a paper's standing and favor with the better portion of the people of all classes whose good opinion and influence are no small elements promotive of the success of those dealing with the public. So it seems that it would be especially in place, as largely conducive to the interests of the publishers, as well as exerting tremendous influence for general good.

Such expressions as this from members of the great public, as to its sense and wants, must assist and strengthen the journalist in making up his paper for it, and in this spirit the above its offered. No douct it will correspond with the views and feelings of many thousands of your readers.

Victoria, Mo., March 15, 1874.

The autopsy on the body of Mary Riley, who Such, according to the present state of chemical and physiological science, are the main facts concerning the action of slooded on the animal system:

## XLIIID CONGRESS-1st Session

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. FURTHER ACTION ON THE FINANCIAL BILL IN THE

SENATE-THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE-DEBATE ON THE FREE BANKING BILL.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, March 31, 1874. Mr. Sargent (Rep., Cal.) presented memoials, signed by 7,276 citizens of that State, setting forth the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors, and asking for legislation to prohibit the sale and mannfacture of such liquors. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of the sureties of Jesse B. Simkins, late Collector of Customs at Norfolk, Va., and asked its present consideration, but objection was made by Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.).

Mr. FENTON (Lib. Rep., N. Y.), presented the memo rial of the recent Convention of Tax-payers of South

Carolina for relief against misrule and corruption.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the bill of Mr. Jones (Rep., Nev.), authorizing the coinage of a 20 cent plece of savyer at the mints of the United States. Placed on the calculate.

Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kun.) introduced a bill amenda Mr. INGALLS (Rep., Kan) infroduced a bill amenda-tory of the act to establish a uniform system of bank-ruptcy throughout the United States. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., RL), from the Military Committee, asked to have the bill authorizing the appointment of additional paymasters in the army taken up, so that he might read letters from the Secretary of War and Pay-master-General, showing the necessity for additional appointments.

appointments.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) objected to the consid-Mr. CONNILING (Rep., N. 1.) objected to the consideration of the bill in the morning hour.

Mr. INGERSOLL (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale, it being a copy of the bill on the same subject recently reported from the House Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WAULEIGH (Rep., N. H.) from the Committee on

molic Lands.
Mr. WADLEIGH (Rep., N. H.) from the Committee on Military Affairs reported, with an amendment, the bill authorizing the city and county of San Francisco to use the Presidio Reservation as a park and highway. Placed

on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and that for the benefit of the legatees of Asbury Dickens, deceased, was taken up.

THE FINANCIAL BILL. Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, the pending motion being that of Mr. Morion to strike out Section 4 of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said he desired to amend

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onto) said the desired to antest the section, but under the ruling of the Caair, his motion was not in order.

While the motion to strike out was pending, Mr. CAR-PENTER (Rep., Wis.)—Mr. Anthony in the chair—said it was the duty of the presiding officer to interpret the rules of the Senate, and in making the ruling yesterday, he was governed by the rule of the Senate. The practice of the Senate for the last 20 years may have been differ-ent from a strict interpretation of the rule, but that, was by seneral consent. y general consent.
Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) effered a resolution that,

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution that, pending a substitute for the whole bill, or a motion to strike out a section of the bill, it shall be in order to perfect by amendment the section proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. CARFENTER (Rep., Wis.) offered as an amendment a resolution amending the 12th rule, so that pending a motion to strike out and macrit, the parts to be stricken out and the parts to be inserted shall each be regarded for the purpose of amendment, as a question, and a motion to amend the part to be stricken out shall have precedence. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew the resolution submitted by him.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) moved to strike out, in the 4th section of the bill, 70 per centum as the amount of United States notes to be retired, as additional National bank currency is issued, and insert 20 per centum. Re-jected by Yeas, 20; Nays, 37, as follows: [Republicans in roman; Demorats in Italies, and Liberal Republicans in

leagin, PENTON, Prelinghaysen, Paresiton (Md.). Ismiin, N HAMILTON (Tel.)	Hager, Jones, Norrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent,	Saulabury, Sourna, Stewari, Stockton, Wadleigh-20.
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	ngalis, formaton, ewis, logan, McGreery, i then recu te out the 4th	ngalls, Ogiesby. Johnston, Pasterson, Jewis, Pease, Logan, Pratt.

Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Dennia, Perry (Mich.) Goldthwaite,	Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan,	Merrimon, Mitcheil, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease,	Ransom, Robertson, Spencer. Spracue, Tirron, West-29.
Carried March 1975	NA.	75.	
Anthony. Buyard. Buckingbam, Chandler. Conkling, Cooper, Cragin,	Doris, FENTON. Frelingbuysen. Hamilton (Md.). Hamilton (Tex.) Hamilton, Howe.	Sargent, Saulsbury, Scutter,	Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadieigh, Windom—27 nendment pro

McCreery, Pratt,

Mr. GORDON (Dem. Ga.) offered an amendment providing for free banking, and to give to each State the same amount of circulation in proportion to wealth and population, as the State of Maine now has.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep. Ill.) accepted this in lieu of his amendment, offered several days ago.

Mr. FENTON (Lib. Rep. N. Y.) moved an amendment repealing the 23d section of the act of June, 1864, which provides that the National bank, currency shall be taken

provides that the National bank, currency shall be taken at par, and providing for central points where National banks shall redeem their notes in legal tenders.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) said the whole effect of the amendment would be to depreciate National bank notes.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) said that under the inflation now being autherized National bank currency would be low enough.

Mr. Fenton's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 14;

Mr. Fonton's amendment was rejected—Yeas, 14; Nays, 37.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM (Rep., Conn.) offered an amendment providing that on the ist of January, 1876, United States legal tender notes, in sums of \$1,000 and its multiple, shall be redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, either with cein or with United States bonds at par, the principal of such bonds to be payable in cein in ten years, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum; and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate not less than 6 per cent per annum, whether due or not, shall, on demand, be paid in legal tender notes, and the accrued interest in coin. The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 7; Nays, 39.

Nays, 39.
Mr. BUCKINGHAM then offered an amendment for Mr. BUCKINGHAM inon effered an amendment for the redemption of legal-tender notes in coin or bonds, the same as above, with the exception of the latter part in regard to the redemption of bonds, which he erased. Rejected—Yeas, 21; Nays, 39. Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.) then moved to adjourn, and the motion was adopted—Yeas, 27; Nays, 26. The Senate then, at 4:50, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After considerable time spent in a struggle

or precedence of ousiness, the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill which was under discussion yesterday, providing for the payment of the bends of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and Mr. WHEELER (Rep., N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, from which the bill was reported, addressed the House. He alluded first to the dispatch of Western newspaper correspondent, which represented him as being secretly immical to the measure, and while him as being secretly inimical to the measure, and while he recognized to the fullest extent his liability to criticism as a public man, he declared that there was nothing equivocal in his action. He never engaged in any controversy here where he did not carry his flag out, so that it might be seen of all men. His only opposition to this bill was that it did not provide for the State of Kentucky ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the United States before the payment of any money.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.), who had charge of the bill in the House, indorsed Mr. Wheeler's statement as to his position in regard to the bill, and also a statement by Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.) as to his occupying a like position.

position.

Mr. WHEELER proceeded to discuss the bill in detail, and to argue against passing it in the form as reported from the Committee on Commerce. The bill contained the startling proposition that the Secretary of War, not by permission of the State of Kentucky, nor by ported from the Committee on Commerce. The bill contained the startling proposition that the Secretary of War, not by permission of the State of Kentucky, nor by permission of the State of Kentucky, nor by permission of the persons owning the canal property, should take possession of this property, but that the Federal Goverament, though the War Department, should enter into the domain of a sovereign State and take possession of its corporate property. Was that, he asked, the vaunted deptrine of State rights! Such a proposition was at war with his own notions, brought from the home of Shas Wright, and should not be contemplated for a moment by Congress.

A member asked Mr. Wheeler whether he was not in favor of the bill.

Mr. WHEELER replied that he was in favor of its of ar as the permanent indefinite appropriation in it was concerned. He was in favor of improving the channels of commerce, but of doing so within the principles of law and of right. With the amendment proposed by him, requiring the cession of jurisdiction by Kentucky, he was in favor of the bill, and should vote for it. That had been his declaration from first to last.

[Nork.-Mr. STANBEPORD (Dem. Kr.) stated vesterday as the objection to Mr. Wheeler's amendment, browling the classification of the Kentucky Legislature could take action on the subject.]

At the close of the discussion Mr. CLYMEER (Dem., Penn.) moved a substitute for Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal shall be raised to their existing rates. Negatived —Yeas, 108; Nays, 114.

The quostion was then taken on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal shall be raised to their existing rates. Negatived —Yeas, 108; Nays, 114.

The quostion was then based on Mr. Wheeler's amendment, providing that if a cession of jurisdiction should not be made by the State of Kentucky, the tolls on the canal sh

both in favor of expansion.

Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition of the tax-payers of South Carolina, reciting the excessive taxation to which the people of that State are subjected, and that the proceeds of such taxation are systematically squandered or stolen instead of being devoted to the logithmate purposes of the Government, and asking Con-

gress to consider their condition and to device some means of relief. The petition here the signatures of t large number of prominent and influential citizens.

neams of relief. The petition hore the signatures of large number of prominent and influential citizens.

Mr. RANDALL (Dom., Penn.) asked what Congress could do in the matter? He had always opposed only interference by Congress in the affairs of the States.

Mr. DAWES and he did not know exactly what could be done about it; but he thought it just and proper that the House about dreceive the potetion.

After further discussion, the petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MYEES (Ren. Pagn.) introduced a bill for the

Mr. MYEES (Rep., Penn.) introduced a bill for the reitef of the Commissioners to the Vienca Exhibition Referred to the Commission or Foreign Affairs. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, March 31 .- The President

ent the following nominations to the Senate to-day :

Jashua G. Hale, to be United States Attorner for New-Hampets Alexander N. Wilsop, is be Appraiser of Merchandine at Savannah,

## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

LEGAL REPORM-A STATUTE AGAINST WOODEN PAVE-MENTS-THE BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE-SUPPLY BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE SARATOGA MONUMENT APPROPRIATION.

SENATE .... ALBANY, March 31, 1874. President Robinson presented a petition rom the Law Club of New-York City, asking for a reference to appropriate committees of the various measares of legal reform incorporated in their constitution, the object of which is to rescue the practice of law from the spirit of commerce, to establish civil liberty beyond nvasion by judicial force, and to advance the legal profession to the progressive position of the other sciences, so that it shall keep pace with the growing civilization of the age.

Mr. GROSS introduced a bill for local improvements in the City of New-York. The first section provides that the Commissioner of Pablic Works of the City of New-York be authorized whenever he shall find a wooden pavement in any street, avenue, or public place in a rotten and dangerous condition to have such repayed with stone, such work to be done by contract, and by the lowest responsible bidder. All wooden pavements are to be removed within three years from the streets of New-York. The Controller of that city shall issue assess ment bonds to pay for the work, and 85 per cent of the work performed is to be paid for as the work goes on, and the rest when the contract is completed.

Requiring causi superintendents to publish monthly abstracts of their official disbursements.

For lighting street gas lamps in the Twenty-fourth Word in the City of New-York.

To amend the revised statutes relative to guardians and wards.

For the completion

For the completion of public works in Long Island

For the completion of public works in Long beams. City.

To confirm the proceedings of the religious society known as the Rector, Charch Wardens and Vestrymon of the Cauren of the Heavenly Rest of the City of Now-York.

Authorizing the formation of corporations for the exection and keeping of hotels.

To amend the charter of the Central Trust Company of New-York.

Reintive to the investment of the funds of the Universalist General Convention.

Anthorizing the Caunon-st. Baptist Church in the City of New-York to sell certain lands in Brooklyn.

Relative to mendleant and vagrant children.

To extend the time for the construction of the Hudson Snapension Bridge and New-England Railroad.

To cuable Long Island City to borrow money.

## ASSEMBLY.

The Supply bill was again taken up in Com-Mr. C. S. SPENCER withdrew his motion to pay the

Health Officer of the Port of New-York \$20,000 per an num in lieu of fees. Mr. HARDY moved to give \$000 additional to Edward

Danforth as Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, and to fix his salary at \$3,500 per annum. Carried. Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved a clause giving compensation to certain pages and messengers appointed for the first half of the session for serving during the last half Carried, 65 voting in the affirmative. Several other small sums were also inserted in the biff.

Mr. W. MILLER moved to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000 to build a monument upon the battle-field of Saratoga at Schuylerville. He thought the State was not in a condition financially to expend so much money. Besides, if such a monument was to be built, let it be put in some large city where it could be seen, and then be made to commemorate all our victories. Let it be built in New-York or in this city, here on the site of this old Capitol after the completion of the magnificent structure now erecting. In New-York millious of people will see it, but put it in Saratoga and scarcely anybody except visitors to the springs will ever see it.

Mr. BATCHBLLER said there was a curious mixture of prejudice and sophistry in the argument of the gentle man; but what he wanted to say was that he, as a representative from Saratoga, was not the custodian of this appropriation and its purposes. He scouted the idea of erecting commemorative monuments away from the scene of action. He would be glad to have this monument put away back further than it will be in the interior. He then referred to the fact that the cost of this monument was not to fall entirely noon New-York, as other States stood ready to contribute to it. The tax upon each of the tax-payers of the State will not amount to the fraction of a cent.

The debate was continued, Messrs. Waenner and Millyin opposing the appropriation, and Messrs. Alvond, Prince, Farrar, and C. S. SPENCER advocating it, when the question was taken on striking it out, and it was lost. man; but what he wanted to say was that he, as a rep-

ing known as Congress Hall during the coming Summer. This building was a standing threat of danger from first to the new Capitol building. Carried. The Committee then reported progress.

# INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Germany has adopted the metrical system for the Colorado, which had not a mile of railroad less than five years ago, has now ten lines, having a total length of 668 miles.

premium of \$2,000 for the best machine for weighing salt at the works at Bombay. The German Government purposes deepening the Eider Canal connecting the Baltic and North Seas, so that the smooth-decked corvettes of its navy can

The Secretary of State for British India offers a

pass through it.

It is proposed to establish a steamship line between Mobile and Havana. In order to encourage the project a Cairo, Ill., firm offers to send 7,000 barrels of flour weekly for shipment. pass through it.

An exquisitely finished rife has been made for presentation to the Sultan of Turkey by a Rhede Island company, which secured a contract for 600,000 stand of arms from his Government.

It is proposed at Pittsburgh to bring iron ore from It is proposed at l'ittsburgh to bring iron ore from Chattanooga, in order to keep down the price of that received from Lake Superior. It is claimed that ore can be had in Chattanooga for \$3.50 per ton, and that the freight and other charges will not exceed \$7.70.

The Japanese Government, acting under the advice of Mr. H. D. Dunn, formerly consul for Japan at San Francisco, recently had forwarded from that city the models and plans of six coasting vessels, which will be used to instruct the Japanese in ship-

building.

Direct steamship traffic has begun between Liverpool and Galveston, the first vessel of the new Black Star Line having sailed from the latter port. This line is to consist of five first-class vessels, two of 1,200, and three of 2,200 tons each. The larger vessels

1,200, and three of 2,200 tons each. The larger vare intended to carry 4,000 bales of cotton each

A pair of heavy blankets manufactured in Minne-apolis are on exhibition in Boston at the office of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, hav-ing been presented to the Hon. John L. Hayes, Sec-retary of the Association. They are made from American grown Merino wool of the finest staple, and are deemed equal to any produced elsewhere at home or approad. home or abroad. The largest diamond ever imported here was re-

The largest diamond ever imported in the centily exhibited in this city. It was found in the South African diamond fields, and weighed 80 carats in the rough state. The gem lost one-third its weight in cutting, but increased in value from \$10,000 to \$40,000. The cutting and designing were done here, and equaled the best efforts of the diamond workers of Amsterdam.

mond workers of Amsterdam.

The Bessemer steel works are contending with great spirit for the credit of producing the most steel in a single day. The Cambria Iron Works were ahead, but have been heaten by the Troy Steel Works, which made 50 "heats" with two crucibles in 24 hours, against 46 by the former in the same time. No foreign steel works have so far equaled the day's product of either of the above American concerns.

The importance of home manufactures in the West

The importance of home manufactures in the West is thus discussed by The Toledo (C.) Blade in terms applicable to all parts of the country:

The people of the West would to-day be better off with a much less number of acres cultivated and a larger amount of manufacturing in their midst. This every one must admit. If one man has not the means to start a business of this character, let a combination of men furnish the capital. By all means, let the people of the furnish the capital. By all means, let the people of the west adopt a course which will not leave them so dependent upon the East for the sale of their surplus products and the supply of their wants in everything except meats and breadstuffs. Every-village and every community should give encouragement and support to home manufactures. Enlightened selfishness, as well as the general good, dictates such a policy. The West should be dotted all over with manufacturing establishments, and the people should cease impoverishing themselves by paying freight upon raw material sent to the East and manufactured articles sent to the West. It is too expensive, and the expense is all borne by those living at the West end of the route. Let the West stand by its own interests—encourage home manufacture—and its independence will be established and its progress made of stores of the content of the progress of the content of the progre